

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 10 AUG 57

SUBJECT Chongjin Iron Foundry

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

RETURN TO CIA  
LIBRARY

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1850, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. The Chongjin Iron Foundry was occupied by the Soviets from 15 August 1945 until 31 December 1948, when the factory was transferred to the North Korean government. The organization of the factory [REDACTED] was as follows:

Manager: KIM Chae-yong (金彰龍)

Assistant Manager: YI Il-hong (李一弘)

Office of the  
Soviet Technician

Office of  
Production

Construction  
Office

Office of  
Administration

Manufacturing Dept.

Sales Department

Planning Dept.

Supply Department

Labor Department

Warehouse Department

Inspection Department

Construction Section

Management Section

Labor Section

Administrative Section

Fiscal Section

Personnel Section

Documents Section

Social Security

Section

- 25X1 2. [REDACTED] there was one Soviet technician and his family staying at the factory in Chongjin. His duties were to supervise the general administration of the Foundry, supervise the personnel, approve raw material purchases, approve sales of pig iron, and issue manifests for the export of pig iron.

- 25X1 3. [REDACTED] the factory had 3,000 manual laborers, 50 Korean technicians and 170 office workers. The daily output of pig iron from about 2,000 tons of raw material should have been 500 tons, but because of poor technique and shortage of equipment only 200-250 tons was produced. The ore was brought from the Musan (129-10, 42-10) mine by 15 to 20 railroad cars each day.

4. The pig iron product was inspected by the Soviet technician to see that it came up to standard and that each piece weighed 30 kilograms. The best material was sent to the USSR, while the unsatisfactory pieces were sent to North Korean

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DISTRIBUTION	COMNAVPHIL#								
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CINCPAC#	FEAF#	COMNAVE#	COMFLE#	COM7FLE#	CINCPACFLT#				

Document No.

No Change in Class

Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS

Authorized For Release

Date: 19 JUL 1978

25X1

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.  
Next Review Date: 2008

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

- 25X1 factories. [ ] the Central Planning Committee of the North Korean government ordered that 2,000 tons of pig iron be produced for the
- 25X1 USSR [ ] This quota was fulfilled. Rail cars took the ore to the Namyang (129-51, 42-57) Trade Bureau, from which it was transferred to Tumen (129-50, 42-55).
- 5 The daily output of coke at the foundry was 400 tons, for which it consumed 700 tons of coal. The coal was imported from Lishu (梨樹鎮),\* Manchuria, and the coke was shipped to the Tumen National Manufacturing Company, Tumen.
- 25X1 6. [ ] the foundry closed down and all movable equipment was taken to the Musan area. Work continued there, although with difficulty especially since most of the manual laborers had been conscripted into the North Korean Army. The coal-tar tank, the benzene tank, the electric fan and gas tank were destroyed by bombing, but the other equipment was safely transferred.
- 25X1 \* [ ] Comment: This possibly is Lishu (124-20, 43-18).